FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1875.

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Circulation ever \$1,000, extending through every State and Territor, in the Union, and the Dominion of Canada. The Wester Nev is steadly growing in circumstance of the Mester Nev is steadly growing in circumstance. As a measure of reaching the theying public the country over it is the chapter, price and service considered, among all the weekly press. To manuscingers and desires in agricultural implements, irritizers, and all staple articles, it is especially valuable, while these who have farms, bands, live stock, seed, or anything in general demand is sell, will must up in the columns a ready market.

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Naw Year, Jan., 1815.

Amusements To-Day.

Booth's Theatre along V. Barnum's Hippodrome—4th av. and 25th vs., at 2 and 5. Bryant's Opera House - 13d st. and 6th av. Bryant's Opera House-Jack and Crims
Rowery Theatre-Wealth and Crims
Colorseum-Broadway and 38th st. Matines.
Flith Avenue Theatre-Of the Lise.
Niblo's Garden-The Octoron. Olympic Theatre-Variety Park Theatre-Girofts G roffs.

San Francisco Minstrels-Broadway and 19th ra

Theatre Comique - Variety.
Teny Pastor's - Tre Female Bluebeard. Matines Union Square Theatre-The Two Orphans.

Changes in the Cabinet.

According to the best information from Washington, the President has made up his mind to dispense with the services of several members of his present Cabinet, as soon as he is relieved of the pressure of Congress, and can arrange the plan which has been meditated for some time past.

It is well known that the refusal of the Becretary of the Treasury to continue the Jobbery sanctioned by his immediate prodecessors, and to countenance the Ring thieves who long had the run of his department, has for months cooled his relations with the White House, while there has been no open or positive estrangement.

The President has uniformly, and for reasons which are perfectly understood, upheld the plunderers who, by means of contracts, jobs and collusion, have despoiled the Treasury of tens of millions every year. He has personally and directly interfered In their behalf, when it was notorious that the public service was prostituted to the most corrupt uses, and against the remonstrance of honest officials who exposed the frauds thus favored.

Heretofore, the President's will has been the law of his Administration, higher and more commanding than any on the statute book. Hence his orders were obeyed by BOUTWELL and RICHARDSON and their associates, as if they had been those of a master to his slaves. They did not dare to resist for the fear of being dismissed from

When Mr. Bristow entered the Treasury the JAYNE and SANBORN scandals had astounded the country. SAWYER was then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and his name was discreditably mixed with these transactions. The President desired Ington Ring, but Mr. BRISTOW refused, and he was compelled to resign.

MULLETT had cowed BOUTWELL and RICHARDSON through the influence of his confederates in the White House, and attempted to repeat that game with Mr. BRISTOW, who turned him out of doors in spite of all the efforts of Boss SHEPHERD, BABCOCK, and that corrupt crew to retain

SECOR ROBESON made the most extraordinary efforts to send CATTELL to England at the head of a new syndicate, and failing to achieve success, enlisted the President In that job without any more satisfactory result. The Secretary peremptorily de clined to be a party to any such business, way to discredit his good name.

These and other acts have provoked recentment, and reduced the profits of Rings that heretofore dictated their demands without resistance. A powerful faction is now publicly organized against Mr. BRIS-Tow, and requires his resignation. He is the great obstacle to its spoliations, who harmony of proportion and fitness. cannot be persuaded, intimidated, or seduced.

The whole Kitchen Cabinet, of which Boss Shepherd is the head and front, who enjoy the President's utmost confidence, who share in all his peculiar pleasures, and who instigated the Arkansas message, ar united in the movement to crush Bristow, and to reopen the doors of the Treasury which he has locked against them.

This pressure has been going on since December, and the President has not yielded to his own inclinations, for fear of the reaction by which another change in that great department might be followed, when the public came to know the whole truth That feeling has now passed away, and he crossed when he threatened to tear down the government of Arkansas.

Mr. Jewell, though a Grant man, and quite willing to submit to the wishes of the President, has attempted to reform some of the many flagrant abuses in the postal service. In cases of large responsibility he threw it on the President, who invariably decided in favor of the Rings and the straw bidders. He is not, therefore, a Postmaster-General like CRESWELL, who shouldered all the corruption and asked no questions. Hence, it is proposed to send him back to Connecticut.

These two departments are the most important for political purposes, when conducted by men who have no scruple about their trusts. They wield immense power, and handled by partisans of the type of ZACH. CHANDLER, might be made to cause much mischief. The Interier Department is in the hands of a supple tool, but he is so absorbed by personal interest, and is so much absent from Washington, that a Honor." more active instrument may be sought to

replace him. term, which has been the moving cause of the South. To make it complete, the Presi-

majorities, could not return to the Senate. Thus the fitness of things will be consulted, and the mask of a selfish ambition thrown off.

The Army Voting on a Horseshoe Nail. With nine different makes of horseshoe nails, and the horses of ten regiments of cavalry to be shod, the problem being which of the different nails is the most serviceable, and therefore the nails the Government should buy, how would the practical sense of the average American deal with this question of economy?

There is the test of torsion applicable to a horseshoe nail. One nail will break on so many twists cold, another on less or more twists. There are the tests of supporting weight, of breakage under percussion, of wearing down under percussion. The iron of which the nails are made, hotshort, cold-short, 65 srcoal and anthracite, will develop differences of quality under both tests of experiment and use. The average American, not miseducated at West Point nor mentally twisted in the ordnance department, would pass over all mechanical testing of nine different makes of horseshoe nails, and go straight to the hoofs of the horses of a cavalry regiment on active duty, to determine which was the best. He would have the horses of Company A shod with the Goode-NOUGH nails, those of B shod with the BURDEN, C with the Globe, and so on, using different shoe fastenings in every company, and putting them all in competition with each other simultaneously and for a period of time. The make of the pails being standard, that test would be conclusive. If more shoes were held in place at the end of a month's hard use by the Ausable nail than by any other, the Ausable nail is the fastening for the Government to buy.

Manifestly the cavalry horses should have elected the nail. But there was no precedent in the ordnance department for such a sensible proceeding. Perhaps grave doubts existed in that bureau whether the right of suffrage had ever been extended to the horses, or whether they could vote without a great military and political scandal. The ordnance chiefs therefore determined that the horseshoe nail for Government use should be selected by ballot. They did not stop to inquire if the ballot would express a choice determined by comparison-if it would express the result of a knowledge of all the nails, or of only one nail. Perhaps a glimmering sense of the absurdity of the proceeding frightened them, and made their novel action hasty. So they simply ordered that polls should be opened in the cavalry regiments, and that the officers, and not the horses, should vote the choice of nails. And they actually did it. One officer cast a ballot for HARPER's patent. One the must have been a Pittsburgher) gave his suffrage to SHOENBERGER's nails. Another officer, perhaps an acquaintance of the manufacturer, voted for GRIFFITH's. Two agreed at the ballot box that PERKINS made the best nails. Three gave their suffrages to the Rhode Island nail. The Northwestern Company's nails got three votes. The GOODENOUGH nail received six votes. The BURDEN, for many years in general use throughout the army, got sixty votes. Most of the officers were ignorant of any other nail. So they voted for what the regimental smiths had always used. A large number of officers didn't vote. They staved in their quarters and

laughed. Will the ordnance department know anything about the comparative excellences of horseshoe fastenings from this droll election? Nothing at all; but it knows to a dot how to pleasantly consume its share of the \$35,000,000 a year which the regular army costs the taxpayers of | final result of the affair than at any time | the United States.

Predestined Diplomats.

It is not to be expected that we shall be called in consultation in the disposition of our foreign service. So long as Winnebago CAMERON in the Senate, and Ox-Gad ORTH of the House hold their chairmanships, wisdom of selection will prevail in appointments.

The last one in prospective is Mr. WII.-LIAM G. DONNAN of Iowa for Constantinople. We are not informed of the value of our relations with the Sublime Porte, nor how far the trade in shawls, chibouques, and opium is to be repressed or stimulated by the shape and gesture of our ambassaor to permit the Treasury to be used in a | dor. Heretofore, and the rule has had no variation, we have been represented at that court by gentlemen of polish, culture, and accomplishment in social intercourse; but as it seems to be the mission of Grantism to advertise our degradation of Goverument, the appointment of a blue-grass member of Congress is appropriate to the

The State of Iowa has been renowned in diplomacy since Cousin Smas Hubson swung in a hammock, and took his daily food of frijoles and tortillas with muleteers and moros in the Cordil- been tortured. He may even hope to pass leras of Central America. There is now a graduate of that lying-in hospital of great men. Keokuk, climbing the tops of the Andes upon a congenial and sympathetic mule as Minister Resident to the celestial capital of Bolivia, while Mr. DONNAN is being disrobed of his Kentucky jeans to be reinvested with the full regalia of a major-general to astonish

We have not a single word of disparagement of the late anointed envoy. He is ready to take the risk. The Rubicon was | is an honest man, but the caprice of the electric fluid passes all understanding. When he was nominated for Congress, there were at least two thousand who might have been hit by the descending bolt. If he had eaten red clay in his tender years knowledge. But having got on with the in Rutherford county, North Carolina, he | thing thus far, we conclude that he will might have been a reputable Justice of the | now go through to the end. Besides, if he Peace and of the Quorum. If he had chopped cord wood in Coos county, New | that fact would, in public estimation, be Hampshire, admiring constituents would have elected him Chairman of the Board of Selectmen. In Iowa he is a fair lawyer, | latter through a disagreement of the jury and in a thriving village of a blacksmith' shop, corner grocery, and three supporting log cabins, would have a lucrative practice, particularly in the small litigation of barnyard poultry or dubious titles to that noble quadruped, the horse. There is | Boss Kelly with the Costigan bill is on another view of this situation which is consoling. We have no purpose of suing | are on the other. The contest is bitter, out an injunction to Mr. Donnan's departure. Our design is only to imitate Mr. EVARTS and exclaim, "We except, your

It is said the place was offered to ex-Gov. KIRKWOOD and declined. His ex-Excel-This is the present programme, and it leney is mindful that "store clothes" are clearly foreshadows the design of a third | costly; but the real secret of his refusal, we suspect, was a constitutional antipathy all the infamous policy in Louisiana and | to Turkish baths, with the tithing for soap and scalding water; and yet in the prodent will call around him men whom the | motion of cleanliness, if not the higher people have discarded, and whom even perfection of godliness, they would be the third term need not expect aid or comthe Republican party, with pronounced both salutary and manitary. However, fort from the Empire State in 1876, no

we felicitate Mr. Donnan on his prefer- matter how much Tammany Hall and the ment. His desire to look at the Mosque of | rural Democracy may dispute with each St. Sophia and the minarets of the seraglio of ABDUL AZIZ is not only pardonable but praiseworthy. Let him study the Koran, draw on his Turkish trowsers and don his caftan, plug his nostrils against the plague, and go down to the sea in a ship for his mission. When he presents the illuminated missive of his "great and good friend" ULYSSES to the Grand Vizier, we venture the opinion that the circle of Pashas with innumerable tails will turn their faces toward Mecca, smite their breasts, and ejaculate "Bismillah!"

Delusive Expectations. Those who attend to the numerous crowd of able newspaper writers who espouse the cause of THEODORE TILTON in the Brooklyn controversy, cannot have failed to notice how frequently and how earnestly they insist upon the probability that some great physical catastrophe will overthrow the Rev. Mr. BEECHER in the course of the trial. His appearance, they tell us, threatens apoplexy, and ever and anon during the proceedings his face is flushed as the blood rushes up to the brain with some sudden excitement of feeling; and on the next occasion, as they imagine, the fatal congestion may occur. This catastrophe, however, they most expect when Mr. BEECHER comes to be cross-examined by the astute and agreeable FULLERTON, who will lead him along from one admission to another, making him unsuspectingly contradict himself upon vital points, until at last the merciless lawyer brings his victim to the very verge of the abyss, and suddenly shows him that his self-wrought ruin is complete and hopeless. At this imaginary point in the drama, they suppose that the wonderful intellectual resources and self-sustaining power which Mr. BEECHER has thus far displayed, will all give way, and the tragedy, otherwise perfect enough, will finish in a fit of apoplexy or the bursting of a blood vessel. While the picture drawn for us by the artists on one side is as terrible in its nature and as lurid in its coloring as we have suggested, the friends and advocates of Mr. BEECHER furnish a pendant to it that is quite as highly wrought and quite as sensational. They, too, prophesy sudden collapse of the case, to be caused not by apoplexy, but by insanity. Mr. TILTON, they say, already gives notable signs of mental alienation, and in replying to the questions of Mr. Evants he was, so they tell us, repeatedly on the point of breaking out into lunatical incoherence and frenzy. "How long will the trial last?" one of those gentlemen was asked the other day. "Oh, it will last into May unless Tilton goes crazy." As the Herald said of him the other day, "Some think that this long strain upon the man will turn his brain;" and the Star adds that there is "a hope that something may turn it."

These morbid calculations on either side might as well be given up. It is true that in some of his celebrated letters Mr. PEECHER anticipates that he shall die all at once. "I have gone into the pulpit I suppose," he says in his statement of August last to the Plymouth Church Committee, "a hundred times with a very strong impression that I should not come out of it alive." "I feel that I have more than once already been near a stroke that would have killed or paralyzed me.' These phrases doubtless furnish the principal foundation for the peculiar theory to which we have referred, but as vet there has been no real indication that it was well founded or is to be realized. There is every reason to believe that Mr. BEECHER is now in a more comfortable frame of mind and feels less anxiety about the for several years past. The whole hideous story which he labored so long and so pertinaciously to keep down has been revealed to the public without the fatal consequences that were feared; and he is still the most popular preacher of the age. Plymouth Church, which he founded and built up, backs him with enhanced zeal and affection, and he has reasons enough to expect confidently that it will continue to back him no matter what the result of the trial, or what the conclusions of outside opinion. Such is the unfaltering devotion of that church that it is not too much to say that if the jury should award Mr. Tilton heavy damages, and if the unanimous sentiment of the exterior religious world should be that the accusation is perfectly true, the church would still follow him, stand by him and support him, and if necessary its wealthy members would raise without a murmur the sum required to pay the penalty imposed. Of all this Mr. BEECHER is, of course, perfectly aware; and although the trial is something serious, and even dangerous, yet it would seem that he looks forward to its conclusion without anything of that terrible sense of fear, anxiety, and despair, upon the ragged edge of which he has so long through the ordeal of the cross-examination without new damage, judging from the experience of Mr. Moulton and Mr. TILTON, both of whom have been crossexamined without breaking down in any

important respect. As for the other fancy, that Mr. TILTON may become hopelessly insane, that seems to be equally unsubstantial. His mind is not as strong or as fertile as Mr. BEECHER'S, and very likely he could not, without peril to his reason, endure the mental trials which have beset the latter. But he, too, has been under the stress of this matter for a long time, and like Mr. BEECHER, he certainly seems to have made extraordinary efforts to conceal it from the public should fall crazy in the midst of the trial, more injurious to Mr. BEECHER than any mere failure to clear the reputation of the

The Democratic Quarrel. There appears to be a pretty serious quarrel in the Democracy of this State. one side, and Gov. TILDEN and his friends and its consequences may be serious, especially to ambitious individuals aspiring after political distinctions.

However, it is only the Democratic party of the State as a distinct organization, and certain leaders of that party, who can be injured. The great and growing Opposition will not be affected by it. It may render it more difficult for Gov. TILDEN to have a united delegation from New York in the Democratic National Convention; but however that may be, Gen. GRANT and

other over minor things.

When the peppery MULLETT tendered his resignation, it was the general supposition that Secretary Bristow would be compelled to step down and out for his indiscretion in insisting upon accepting it. The peculiar relations exist ing between Boss SHEPHERD and the late Super vising Architect of the Treasury were such that the abrupt departure from power of the latter could hardly fail to affect the pecuniary interests of the Boss unfavorably, and it is well known that SHEPHERD has more influence with GRANT than all the Cabinet put together. To the surprise of the knowing ones, however, MULLETT was permitted to retire and Mr. Bristow still held his place. But the secret of this apparent acquiescence in the retirement of the mighty lULLETT is out at last, and a very interesting secret it is. As Secretary BRISTOW objected to being responsible for MULLETT'S extravagant expenditures, a nice little plan was concocted to relieve him from responsibility for such expenditures altogether by the creation of a new department of Public Works, which should have control of the preservation and construc-tion of all public buildings and other public works excepting those pertaining to the military or naval establishments, which would afford an opportunity for restoring MULLETT to more than als former power, with authority to make unlimited contracts with Boss SHEPHERD, and making him independent of the intermeddling of any officious secretary. A bill to create such department was introduced in the House of Representatives Jan. 18, by BEN BUTLER, who has a high opinion of MULLETT's genius as at architect as well as of his judgment in regard to the excellence of Cape Ann granite as a material for public buildings. This bill provides for the appointment by the President of a Commission er of Public Works, who is to have unlimited authority to construct all public buildings authorized by Congress, either by contract or by day's labor, or both at his own discretion, being responsible only to the President; and also to purchase or sell, with the approval of the President, "all property purchased or acquired as sites for public works, and no longer needed, or needed for new works, as may be specifically authorized by law." without any limit as to price. If this bill should become a law, MULLETT of course would be appointed Commissioner, and with his friend SHEPHERD would have greater opportunities than ever, as nobody but their friend GRANT would have power to supervise their operations, and the trascible architect could then flout his late superior officer, the

Secretary of the Treasury, with impunity. The writ of habeas corpus is an instrunent which was framed in England about two centuries ago to protect the citizen from the aggressions of the governing power, and is there regarded as the bulwark of personal liberty. It was adopted in this country on the original formation of our Government, and the framers of our Constitution wisely determined that its provisions should never be suspended unless in cases of rebellica or invasion. In Great Britain is regarded as the most sacred feature of the British Constitution, and any monarch or minis-try who should dare to interfere with it would be overwhelmed by public indignation. Yet we see the President of the United States conspirng with the most disreputable class of political knaves to deprive the American people of this most inestimable of civil rights for the worst of purposes. Have not the representatives of the Republican party in Congress sense enough to see that every man who joins in this conspiracy will be marked by his countrymen as a traitor

to freedom for the remainder of his life? The Hop. MATTHEW H. CARPENTER of Wisconsin was in this city yesterday, looking perfectly fresh and happy. This we dare say is more than could be said of his brother Senators who sat up all Wednesday night to consider whether the Louisiana fraud should be advanced by admitting PINCHBACK to the Senate.

There is a precedent upon which this Brooklyn business might be settled without jury or judge, and with very little expense to the

Several centuries ago there was a scandal of considerable magnitude in the then flourishing city of Rome. The lady's name was TUTIA, and matters were complicated by the fact that she was a vestal virgin. To be brief, Tutia was ac-

cused of unchastity. the name of the Rev. L. Poppers, one of the nost liberal and pious officiating augurs at the Temple of Janus, the detty who is represented as looking two ways for Sunday. Thus the popu larity of Janus as a god was greatly enhanced. His temple quickly became a fashionable place of worship, and was affected by the most aristocratic ladies of the Aquiline Hill. The Rev. L. Poppers had a committee and promulgated a statement, but papyrus, the material upon which it was published, is of a perishable nature, and

we are unable to give an abstract of his case.

There were those, however, who insisted that the Rev. L. Popperus, and Tutta too, ought to step down and out. Such clamors grew more and more frequent. The Rev. L. Poppetts was finally bliged to ask for a suspension of public opinion and to appoint a day for the ordeal by sievo. We are happy to state that when the time came both he and the foully slandered virgin demonstrated their innocence in a most conclusiv manner by carrying water in sieves from the

river Tiber to the Temple of Vesta. This precedent should be carefully considered by those who are now going through the tedious process of the law. The sieve test is a short cut o a verdict. The theory is simple and beautiful: Continence of sieve, continence of Pop-Porus ; leakage of sieve, nest-hiding. The water might be dipped by the Brooklyn parties from say from the foot of Fulton street to Plymouth

We have no doubt that any respectable dealer in woodenware would willingly furnish sieves,

The St. Louis Republican puts one of its occasional attacks upon Caicago in the following style:

"With Edwards, the great American census faker, and Eli Perkins, the great American humorist, Chicago ought to be happy. With two such precentient lives, seven hundred thousand people, and the oriental ourrance mill of Brother Scanson, we could almost be tempted to envy that fortunate city."

We are not fortunate enough to be acquainted with EDWARDS, the great American census taker; but we should like to know why the Republican makes this outrageous attack upon ELI PERKINS, the great American humorist. What is the evidence that ELI is not a veracious person? In what exaggerations has he been detected? We protest against calumniating a literary light by attacks of this sort without

proofs to support them. The people of Alabama have a superfluity of officeholders who draw a great deal of money from the public treasury for which they make no valuable return. In order to rid themselves of these leeches they are thinking of calling a Constitutional Convention, which they would probably do were it not for the apprehen sion that such a step might be seized upon by GRANT as a pretext for overthrowing their Government. It will be quite as well for them to wait a while. When the next Congress comes together GRANT will have all he can attend to in defending his immoral Administration, and will be less inclined to meddle in State affairs.

A valuable metallurgical process has recently been brought forward by a Birmingham inventor, which admits of the filling of articles of brass with molten iron. The balance weights for chandellers, pillars, columns, and large weights may be made, advantage being taken of this precess, at a much diminished cost. It is simply necessary to immerse the brass shells in water, and the moiten iron is then poured in. The shell cannot, of course, attain a higher temperature than 212 degrees, the boiling point of water, while the temperature of its contents may be about 3,000 degrees. In making large of imperial weights by this process, the plan de vised by the inventor is that of imbedding the shells in iron flings, the high conducting power of which is thus turned to account.

MR. WASHBURNE'S DENIAL HIS RETICENCE IN PARIS CONCERN.

ING THE EL PASO FRAUD. The Glaring Misrepresentations Made Regarding the Action of Congress-Washburne Silent while American Citizens were Exposing the Character of the Swindle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-The equivocal nature of Minister Washburne's denial of complicity in the El Paso swindle has already been exposed, and I propose now to examine his statement that "he exposed the fraudulent character of the bonds, and advised the State Department about them." Mr. Washburne was a member of the Fortieth Congress, which expired March 4, 1869; was nominated Secretary of State March 5, 1869; on the 7th was confirmed by the Senate, and on the 8th assumed the duties of his office. The next day he resigned, his resignation to take place on the appointment of his successor. On the 11th of March be was nominated and confirmed Minister Plenipotentiary to France. He sailed May 1 in the steamer Pereire, which arrived at Brest

I in the steamer Pereire, which arrived at Brest on the 10th, in the evening. His arrival in Paris was cabled on the 14th, and on the 25d be presented his credentials.

The first session of the Forty-first Congress expired April 10, 1889. It was therefore imbossible for the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company to have obtained any legislation which would not have been known to Mr. Washburne. In point of fact, the joint resolution which passed the House of Representatives March 22, granting the right of way for that company to the Pacific, was killed in the Senate the same day by laying it on the table.

The whole amount of the first issue of land grant bonds was sold to Crampon and Paradis in August, 1868, but they were not atle to dispose of one franc's worth until they obtained the official quotations on March 16, 1869, and they were not placed on the market until late in April, when their unparalleled acvertising began. Attacks were almost simultaneously made upon the company by rival financial papers, and this war was at its height when Minister Washburne arrived in Paris. FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

arrived in Paris.

FAISE REPRESENTATIONS.

The following extracts from the papers submitted by the Judge of Instruction in the case of the Transcontinensi, Memphis and El Paso Rairond before the Tribunal Police Correctionnelle of Paris will show the fraudulent character of the means adopted to sell the bonds, and the equanituity which Minister Washburne maintained during the greater portion of the time during which the French public were being victimized by the sharpers who were representing an American corporation:

To sell promptly and with profit the bonds which they had purchased from the company. Feradis organized summons excellent and with profit the bonds which they had purchased from the company. Feradis organized summons excellent and the self-sharpers who were the provinces. For the self-sharper with the advertising agreeness of Fanches worth of advertising; and he provides that no newspapers controlled by these agencies shall be authorized to crisicise in any way the company or tae Memphis and El Paso Railroad, under a penalty of being excluded at once from the profits of the bergain. He throws profisely over Paris and in the provinces prospectuses and hand El Paso Railroad, accompanied by the explanation. He makes also an appeal through the columns of the Guzette des tribundance, Le Dout, and even of the Quencial Journal; and he announces these faischoods to the public: First, that the Memphis and El Paso Company own and work all the railroads connecting Baitmore and, Nortonk with Memphis, cast of the Mississeppi; second,

om the 20th of April, 1860, to the following AuParadis sells 21,802 bonos, representing 4.705
so f \$1,000 each, either on the Stock i 3-hange of
so in the banks, or through a public superfittion
h took place in the offices of the Montear de
ges founders on the 20th of May, 1860. This
mous advertising had cost 514,277 francs, but if had
ied 18,504,955 francs. Notwinkstanding the means
by Paradis to secure the support of the press, cerfinancial newspapers raised questions concerning
affirmations of Paradis, and one of them,
Reform, in its issue of the 16th of May,
red to the affair as a monstrous swindle and a contible speculation. The E-taireur Financier, manby M. Sourigue, without goings of ar, had avoised
public to be diffident about an enterprise which
are to be cocristion of splendid results, and which
to credit in the United States. At the same time
Cluseret, late alia-de-camp to Gen. Fremont, pusd in France a pamphlet in which he snowed up all
respublished by the French newspapers. A certain
rea, an American gentleman, in a pamphlet occardate the 21st of May, made some strong attacks
ist the Transcontineatis Company.
the 22s of May Probe informs the bondholders
the me-lose publications against the company will
feed. On the 20th of May be summons to appear
the 18th of June. Sourie the late the such also be
referred the ribunal Gen. Cluseret and Mr. Warren,
effort the Cultiform, before the Sixth Chamber of
ribunal Police Correctionarile of Faris, to appear
te 18th of June. Sourie the late he sixth Chamber of
ribunal Police Correctionarile of Faris, to appear
the same tribunal Gen. Cluseret and Mr. Warren,
effort the Cultiform in the late he sixth data in the
of May 30, maintained bravely its attacks. The RESULTS OF THIS ADVERTISING.

the very words of his so-called filed, "This affair is a contemptiole swindle." The Echarter Financer persisted also in its conduct.

On their part Persaits and Crampon were not inactive. On the lath of May Faradis bought for 1,000 francs and one bond for \$1,000 jumphlet published by a certain Fontaine, late Sergeant-Major in the armies of the United States, and on the 20th of May Crampon, in his newspaper The Finance, asserted again all the declarations made by the newspapers, and said that them, from the way the company were firsted as a threve. The Manuface of Directs Financiers, in its lease on the 20th

It will be observed from the foregoing official report made by the Judge of Instruction that the sale of the bonds continued until near the end of August, 1869, and that from the 11th of June to the 25th of August Paradis sold 1,450,000 end of August, 1869, and that from the 11th of June to the 25th of August Paradis sold 1450,000 francs worth of bonds. It will also be seen that the swindlers were just in the full tide of their operations when Mr. Washburne arrived and presented his credentials to the Imperial Court. Instead of at once exposing these shameless frauds, Mr. Washburne remained stient until the 4th of June, when M. Malespine, having been sued for libed by Probst for exposing these frauds, appealed to the Minister for certain information, which it short was whether any one of the statements made by the agents of the company in their advertisement was true. Mr. Washburne knew they were all false, He knew that the French public was being deceived by these monstrous lies, and that tens of thousands of beople in moderate circumstances were investing largely of their savings in these wortness securities, yet he did not open his mouth. He did not telegraph to the state Department, asking for instructions, but he wrote, enclosing the letter from Malespine. It was the middle of July before the answer of the State Department, which was ambiguous, was received in Paris, and turned over to Malespine.

It is significant that while the French courts give due prominence to the exposures of these frauds, made by a private American citizen, not one word is said of Minister Washburne's action. It is a well-known fact, and every intelligent non-partisan American, who has spent even a few weeks in France during the

burne's action. It is a well-known fact, and every intelligent non-partism American, who has spent even a few weeks in France during the past five years, will corrob rate the statement, that French officials maintain a discreet stience, when Mr. Washburne's conduct in connection with these frauds is referred to; while on the other hand propie in private life do not hesitate to censure him severely for his discreared of all appeals that were made to him for private or official information as to the character and standing of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Company in the United States.

The Newspaper Beggar.

If THE SUN were paid for by every man who reads it, its subscribers could not be less than a million. Its de fuelo circulation, indeed, is now a million or Its de fucio circulation, indeed, is now a militon or more; but hundreds of thousands of its readers never buy it or pay for it.

I do not include in this remark the families of those who are bona had subscribers. If I take fine Scn my whole family have a right to its persusal. But there re many who do not belong to the immediate families of subscribers who read I like Sun every day of the year and never pay a cent for it. They are professional beggars—newspaper beggars.

Why, a man should as soon ask to borrow your tooth brush as your newspaper. In borrowing your paper be does a triple wrong. He annow you, and often cermes off your paper before you are done within. He deprives to publishers of its subscription price, and masce its circulation appear to be one less than it really is; and in so much lessening the induces and profit which belong to vast circulations.

Roughtas should be built at the public expense for newspaper organs, and they supplied with the Chichmat Garette or some other unit paper.

Pailvars Dallzell.

In publishing the above disquisition, we do

In publishing the above disquisition, we do guage of an author so distinguished as Private Dalzell; but, in justice to our own feelings, we add that, while it is true that the Cincinnati Gazette is a duil paper, the fault is not with Deacon Richard Smith. If he could have his own way, he would make it like himself, truly good ; and its duliness is altogether the work of the such a point that it is even uninteresting.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK TABLED.

Morton Appealing for Action in Payor of Pinchback as an Endorsement of Grant and Kellogg-The Appeal Rejected. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- After an all-night discussion in the Senate of the resolution for

the admission of Pinchback, Mr. Edmunds (Rep. Vt.), at 9:30 this morning, offered an amendment to strike out the resolution for the admission of Pinchback and insert the following:

Pinchback and insert the following:

That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be and it is hereby instructed to report forthwith a bill declaring that no constitutional Government exists in Louisians and providing for an election of a Governor, Licu enant-Governor, and members of the General Assembly for the State of Louisians, and all other State officers who by the Constitution of that State are to be elected by vote of the people thereof.

Mr. Ransom (Dem., N. C.) said when he en-

tered the Senate of the United States it was with the disposition to do everything in his power to restore peace and good feeling be tween the two sections. This Union must be based on justice and the affections of all the people, and not supported by force. His desire for harmony and complete reconciliation was too firmly fixed for him to utter the resentment which he felt at the unjust accusations upon the people of his section made so constantly on this floor.

The sentiment which he expressed was the sentiment of his people. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read an extract from a speech delivered by him in North Carolina in 1870, upon the occasion of memorial services over the Confederate dead, when he said: "I thank God there are flowers enough in this bright and beautiful land, and hearts warm and generous enough to strew them over the graves of both the gray and the blue." And this, he said, at a time when flowers were not permitted to be strewn over the graves of the Confederacy laid down their arms at Appomatica, they laid down their arms at Appomatica, they laid down their hostility to the Union, and those arms should never have been used against the liberties of those who laid them down. It had been said here that the South wanted a new rehellion. He denied that such was the case. Where would she find her markets? Whence receive her supplies? As long as the South was at peace in the Union, she had friends and supporters in the North, but the moment the Southern people lifted their hands against the Government, they knew the whole people of the North would be against them. Peace was the only hope of the South. Her people shrunk from a civil war. They could see nothing in it but bitter and latense ruin. The duty of the South was peace. Her prosperity peace. Her honor peace. Her liberty peace. If Senators thought there was danger of civil war or revolution in the South, he begged to assure them that the substantial business men of the world did not think so.

BOUTWELL'S VIEWS.

Mr. Boutwell (Rep., Mass.) said that at least one-half of the misfortunes of the South are THE SENTIMENT OF THE SOUTH

not think so.

BOUTWELL'S VIEWS.

Mr. Boutwell (Rep., Mass.) said that at least one-half of the misfortunes of the South are due to the misdirected sympathy and criminal support given by the Democratic party of the North. Before the war, during the war, since the war the Democratic party, either by its promises or by its policy, has encouraged the rebellious and unsubdued spirits of the South. This encouragement has led to new acts of violence, to new scenes of disorder. These acts of violence, to new scenes of disorder. These acts of violence and scenes of disorder have compelled the nation to move again and again for the protection of its loyal citizens in the reconstructed States. The power of the Democratic party in the North, whether actually acquired or only prophesied by its leaders, has been the measure of violence and injustice to the loyal people of the South, and this violence and injustice reacting upon the loyal people of the North, navechecked the progress and prevented the actual triumph of the Democratic party in the nation. This, in a sentence, is the political history of the country for fifteen years; and this—if I may address myself specially to the South—this. Senators, will be the political history of the country in the violence and turn to those principles of justice whose ersence in political is human equality, and apply those principles universally in the States that you represent. Your relief must come from yourselves. When you accept the negro as your equal politically, the contest will continue. Make your choice. Mr. Boutwell then went on to defend Grant's military despotism in Louisiana.

SECTIONAL HATE IN THE NORTH.

tary despotism in Louisiana.

SECTIONAL HATE IN THE NORTH.

Mr. Stevenson (Dem., Ky.) said he was sincere when be declared that a large portion of the bonds, representing A.756 to the Stock (a.8-hange of the Stock (a.8-hange of the Stock (a.8-hange of the Stock (a.8-hange of the Stock)). This still 4.77 francs, but it had south matching the means esupport of the press, certain the of the 16th of May, 1860. The still 4.77 francs, but it had to windstanding the means esupport of the press, certain the of the 16th of May, onstrous swindle and a contact of the 16th of May, onstrous swindle and the 16th of the 16th of May, onstrous swindle and the 16th of the 16th of May, onstrous swindle and the 16th of the 16th of May, onstrous swindle and the 16th of the 16th of May, onstrous swindle and the 16th of the 16th of M SECTIONAL HATE IN THE NORTH. affairs in the South.

TIME ENOUGH WASTED. Before concluding his speech at 3:20 P.M., Mr. Norwood yielded to Mr. Morrili (Rec., Me.), who said in his judgment the Senate ought not to said in his judgment the Senate ought not to occupy any more time on this resolution arshist any of the appropriation bills. It seemed to him that there was an absolute necessity for the Senate to pause at present and not seem further time in this debate. He appealed to Mr. Morton to permit the resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchback to be laid aside for the purpose of taking up the Indian Appropriation bill.

bill.
Mr. Bayard (Dem., Del.) inquired how many appropriation bills were on the table heady to be acted upon.
Mr. Morrii replied there were four: The Indian, Post Office, Pension, and Muitary Acade-

my bills.

Mr. Morton said be regretted the Senator from Mr. Morton said he regretted the Senator from Maine made this request. This discussion had been going on for some hours, and he entertained hopes of bringing it to a speedy conclusion. If the debate should now be broken all the labor and physical inconvenience suffered by the Senators would be lost. Taking the worst view of the matter, if the appropriation bills should not be passed, and an extra session of Congress become necroessary, the responsibility would not be on those who were ready to vote on the resolution. The President had appealed to the Senate to take action. If the Senate failed to seat Pinchback what position would the President to left in? The failure would be a repudlation of one-half of the Kellogg Government.

Mr. Morrill said he was disposed to regard the resolution entirely as an order of business, and with the view to getting the Indian Appropria-tion Bill before the Senate, he moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Upon this question the yeas and nays were ordered, and the resolution was tabled—yeas, 89; nays, 22, as follows:

nays, 22, as foliows:

YEAS-Messrs. Alisson, Anthony, Bayard, Bogy, Consing, Cooper, Lucis, Dennis, Edion, Ediminds, Ferson, Freinghoysen, Goldishease, Gordon, Hager, Homano (May), Hamilton (Fex.), Ingals, Johnston, Leigh, McCreary, Merronon, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vi.), Astrono, Kennom, Robertson, Sansbury, Sciucz, Scott, Sprague, Science, Mockion, Fourman, Tipton, Waddegh, Washburn, Windom, Wright-39, Kaya-Messrs, Boteman, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Conover, Gragin, Ferty (Mel.), Flanagan, Handin, Harvey, Howe, Jones, Logan, Morton, Oglesb., Patterson, Fratt, Kaimsey, Sargent, Spencer, Stewart, West-22.

Democrats in italies and Liberals in small capitals. Mr. Ferry (Rep., Conn.), who would have voted in the affirmative, was paired with Mr. Boutwell, who would have voted in the negative Mr. West (Rep., La.) moved the Senat journ, which was rejected—yeas 6, nays 52.

BEGINNING BUSINESS.

Mr. Windom (Rep., Minn.) moved the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. Agreed to.

Mr. Windom, who has charge of the bill, said the amount appropriated for the Indians for the present fiscal year was \$5,68,000, and the amount appropriated by this bill for the fiscal year endinc June 30, 1876, as reported by the committee, was \$5,227,624, a decrease of \$462,076 as compared with the bill for the present fiscal year. The Senate Committee on Appropriations had added to the bill which came from the House \$27,317. As the bill was reported to the Senate it was \$1,723,75 less than the estimates submitted for fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. Several unimportant amendments reported by the committee were agreed to.

Pending discussion on the Indian Appropriation bill the Senate adjourned after a continuous session of nearly twenty-nine hours.

GRANT'S LAST RESORT. The Third-Term Conspiracy to be Aided by

Aiding Cuba. Special Desputch to the Telegram. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—1 am now in the possession of information which clearly indicates the deniter resort to unite the Republican party on the third-term issue is about to be attempted. A scheme has been arranged, and will be sprung in the Senate before ten days, in the shape of a resolution granting belligerent rights to the Caban insurgents. This has been secretly cogitated and privately agreed upon in a private parior at Wormiey's. It has been discussed for a month, and a person understood to represent Gen. Grant has been present at each meeting. More than \$50,000 in Cubin bonds is in the possession of the Senate looby alone.

The third-term frepublicans and carnet baggers claim a majority in both Houses for such a resolution, and assert that a few Democrats can be induced to vote for it. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- 1 am now in the

wicked partners. They carry their deprayity to such a point that it is even uninteresting.

Stem-winding Waltham watches are the best and lowest in price. Howard & Co., 222 5th av. N. Y. —4de.

STINBEAMS.

-George Finlay, the English historian of modern Greece, died on Jan. 23. -A correspondent informs us that the

town of Tilton, N. H., also wants to have its name -Sir William Vernon Harcourt is said to

be retained as the counsel of the claimant, Orton-Tich-borne, in a motion for writ of error. -An estate at Woolwich, Eug., leased to the crown for 999 years, has just been surrender,

the representatives of the lessors, the lease having ex--A damsel applied for a place behind a counter. "What clerical experience have you?" asked the man of dry goods. " Very little," she said, with a

-Sunday school teacher to pupil; " Now

my little man, can you explain to us the cause of Adam's fall?" Little man (emphatically): "Yes, sir; 'cause he hadn't any ashes to throw on the sidewalk." -A gentleman, who was formerly an meer in the Coldstream Guards, was brought up at the Southwark (London) Police Court recently on

charge of having stolen an umbrella, and was con -It rarely happens that a death occurs at a funeral. Mr. Symonds of Saugus, Mass., was seized rith apoplexy while attending the funeral of a friend, and ded instantly. He had celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his wedding the night previous.

-A very flexible temperance pledge is this, which is circulated among Boston fashionable adles: "I promise that no intoxicating liquor shall be used in this house for cooking purposes, and in sickness, that it shall be given conscientiously. -In the recent snow storm a favorite

breeding ewe of the Cheviot class, belonging to Mr. Elliot of Hindhope in England, was imprisoned in the new for a month. Notwithstanding this long imprison nent, the ewe when recovered was alive, and is not doing weil. -A telegram from St. Petersburg says that forty five parishes of the Roman Catholic Bianep-ric of Siedletz, Poland, containing 50,000 inhabitants, with the whole of their clergy, have joined the Greek

Orthodox Church. The public reception was presided over by the Archbithop of Warsaw. -A Milford, N. H., boy was charged with stealing a gold pez, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Reform School. A young girl has since been detected

stealing from the same store, and the identical per which the boy was said to have stolen was found in he -A poet at Hickman, Ky., thus describes

the girl be adores :

The glance of her eye is blue ruin, Her blush is the blood of the vine; Her pent is a punch in whose brewing Tart, sugar and spirit combine.

-An ambitious lady writes from Iowa, in an almost illegible hand, to inquire how much it call cost her for the Chicago Tribune calterially to endorse the following: "Miss Augusta Moore, the lecturess Is quite Young; possesses fine mental culture; Few ladies now on the stage equal her and, none surpass her, she is the Jewel of the stage."

-An Oswego county (New York) paper eccived the following notice for publication, signed Sophia Baker:" "I fo rold any Lady to marry Heary smith for he is engage and sent for his intend wife to Carthage and he has not showed his face and if he gets married I will arrest him and put him in stay pr ison or 2000 dollars fine in cash." -An Iowa woman ends her views on

female suffrage with : " You may look at this matter in whate ver light you will, but slumer it down and it is but a quarrel with the Almighty that we are not all

'Tis naught when woman humbugs man, For that's the good old style; But, on, man's confidence in man Makes count ess thousands smile.

-Feonemy in business matters is now the rule. The head of a firm observing one of his men lotter ing about lately said, "John, times are so dull we shall have to lay you off awhile. Stay around and we will give you job work at the usual rate, forty cents an hour." John stayed; he got about eight hours a day job work, right along, and he thanks his employer for doing what he did to him; for his wages before were only \$1.75 per day. Morai: Let well enough alone.

-Mr. Homer G. Knapp, a coming poet, is said to be the author of the production from walch

the following stanzs is taken:
But hold: I retract—It may be a fact,
And not an auricular much.
I have heard of a saint, without blemish or taint,
With the simple cognomen of Smith—
Good Richard, the Deacon, who serves as a beacon
Of truth to the State of Ohlo.
Soot: Washington, he and pure Zebedes
Would make an immaculate trio
We don't pretend to understand all this, but so far as

it relates to Deac on Richard Smith we have no doubt of

-The Chicago Tribune publishes the gross receipts of the Strakosch Italian opera company during a tortnight-twelve evening performances and two matinces. Lobengrin was given three times Barber of Seville, Sonnambula, Nozze di Figaro, and Rny Bias each once. On the first evening Lobengrin drew \$3,347; on the second, \$3,006, and on the third \$2,440. Lucia brought \$1,341; Mignon, \$1,730; Son nambula, \$1.787, and Faust, \$1,116, while the other ranged from \$377 to \$763 each. Judging by this Wag-ner's music is more popular in Chicago than that of any

other composer. -The death of Col. James, at Nudden, near Calcutta, affords additional evidence that, as had always been maintained by Indian officers, pig sticking is more dangerous than fox hunting. While Col James was galloping, spear under arm, after a hog, his horse fell when going at full speed, and rolled over the unfortunate sportsman, whose neck was dislocated. A the moment when the secident happened Cot, James was far shead of the other pursuers, and it is supposed that the pig, finding himself outstripped by the horse, ran under the foreiegs of the latter animal and brought him and the rider headlong to the ground. Death must

have been instantaneous. -The Liverpool Coroner held an inquest Jan. 27 on the body of a man named Harratty, who, it was alleged, had died from the effects of some medicine sold to him by a person who styles himself the "Great American Doctor." whose name is Tumilty. Tumility was not present at the inquest, but he had made a statement acknowledging that he knew nothing of discusses, and had come from America to get money to carry on a lawsuit. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died from natural causes, but left it an open question as to whether death had been accelerated by unskilful treatment. They atrought censured the conduct of Tumilty.

-An automaton of wonderfully elever construction is on exhibition in London, and is exciting more wonder than did Baron Kempler's famous cless player. In this instance the concealment of a dwarf or a legless man, inside the appara us is shown to be impossible. The figure, which is a mass of wheels and springs, plays whist with skill, and figures out simple arithmetical pr. blems. It is pieced on a table with a glass top, so that it seems to be totally disconnected with whatever agency controls its intelligent in rements. Its owner is amassing a fortune by cal-1), and men of considerable scientific repute are 11) inf.
thus f r in vain, to discover the trickery.

-Spanos and Velcula, the only two remaining brigands in Thessaly, have surrendered themselves to the authorities. The surrender took place the other day at Armyro. They were afterward brought to Larison, and confined in a room set apart for their to ception. Spanos having made it a special condition his surrender that he should not be lodged in the conmon prison. The two men, it is stated, differ while i is character. Spanos, who is about fifty years of aga, with a fair complexion and sandy hair, has, on the whole, conducted his murners and robberies rather creditably. He has been known on more than one occasion. sion to give up his snare of a ransom and says the lives of his prisoners by thus satisfying his followers: for according to brigand law, the life of a captive is for-feited unless the full sum demanded for his release by paid. His punishment, it is expected, will not exceed one year's imprisonment and two year's surveillance. Veloula is a less respectable brigand. Young and remarkably propossessing in manners and appearance he labors under the disadvantage of being "a very modester of crucity." -The residents at New Lodge, Winks

field, near Windsor, England, the country seat of Madame Van de Weyer, widow of the late Belgin Minister, were startled by a daring robbery which was committed at the mansion on the night of Jan. committed at the mansion on the night of dan 2. About ten mitutes to eleven oblock on that evening Madame Van de Wever was sitting with two of kit daughters in an apartment on the west front of kit house, when, having occasion to visit her bedroom visit was greatly surprised to find the door locked, side rang her bell at once for the butter, who, after some time spentin trying to goin an entrance, knowed may panel of the dressing-room door, thus enabling must with Madame Van de Weyer. Dr. Merceutte, and Miss Waters, to enter. The drawers and essenting had one opened, and the things strong over the place. And munion plate were unious et while the munion plate were unione cd. while the toriet by tiles, although unsercover